Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

point when he emphasizes the importance of horizontal forces as compared with vertical ones in efficiency for raising tides, but has lost an important advance in popular statement when he failed to utilize the Davis-Darwin doctrine of centrifugal force partly balancing the moon's attraction. Still the 80 pages on tides are clear and fairly new. MARK JEFFERSON.

NEW MAPS

NORTH AMERICA

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY MAPS

ALASKA. Sketch of General Progress, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, June 30, 1910. 1:5,000,000 (78.90 miles to an inch). Black. Accompanies Report of Supt., C. and G. S., 1909-10. [Symbols for gravity stations, latitude, longitude and azimuth determinations, tidal and magnetic observations, areas covered by triangulation, topographic and hydrographic surveys, lines of deep-sea soundings.]

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. General Progress Sketch, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, June 30, 1910. (1:2,000,000 approx. [31.56 miles to an inch.].) Black. On part of plate including Porto Rico. Accompanies Report of Supt., C. and G. S., 1909-10. [Hawaiian Government Surveys included; indicates areas covered by triangulation, topographic and hydrographic surveys, lines of deep-sea soundings, and stations of which longitudes have been determined by telegraph.]

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Sketch of General Progress, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, June 30, 1910. Mercator Projection, 1:5,000,000 in lat. 13° N. Black. Accompanies Report of Supt., C. and G. S., 1909-10. [Same symbols as on corresponding map listed under Alaska.]

PORTO RICO. General Progress Sketch, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey (June 30, 1910). (1:675,000 approx. [10.26 miles to an inch].) Black. On part of plate including Hawaiian Islands. Accompanies Report of Supt., C. and G. S., 1909-10. [Shows areas covered by primary and secondary triangulation and by topographic and hydrographic surveys.]

UNITED STATES. Sketch of General Progress, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, June 30, 1910. 1:5,000,000 (78.90 miles to an inch). Two sheets. Black. Accompanies Report of Supt., C. and G. S., 1909-1910. [The current edition of this map, which is revised to date every year. It indicates areas covered by primary, secondary and reconnaissance triangulation and by topographic and hydrographic surveys, and shows lines along which deep-sea soundings have been taken and geodetic leveling has been done.]

UNITED STATES. Four base maps of the United States, 1:7,000,000 (110.46 miles to an inch) showing, in red: (1) Distribution of the Principal Astronomic Stations Occupied by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey for Latitude, Longitude and Azimuth to June 30, 1910; (2) Positions and Connections of Telegraphic Longitude Stations from 1846 to June 30, 1910; (3) Routes of Geodetic Spirit Leveling and Positions of Gravity and Tide Stations to June, 1910; (4) Positions of Magnetic Stations Occupied to June 30, 1910. Accompany Report of Supt., U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1909-10.

U. S. HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE CHARTS

Pilot Chart of the North Atlantic Ocean, May, 1911. On reverse: Method for Determining the Position of a Vessel in Sight of a Fixed Point, by Capt. N. Marcantetti.

Pilot Chart of South Atlantic Ocean, June, July, August, 1911.

Pilot Chart of South Pacific Ocean, June, July, August, 1911.

Pilot Chart of the North Pacific Ocean, July, 1911.

PORTO RICO. (Maps of Porto Rico, 1:1,000,000 approx. [15.78 miles to an inch] showing): I. Mean Annual Temperature and Prevailing Direction of the

Winds; II. Average Annual Extremes of Temperature; III. Average Annual Rainfall (five degrees of density). Accompany "The Climate of Porto Rico" by O. L. Fassig. Reprinted from "The Register of Porto Rico for 1910."

SOUTH AMERICA

ARGENTINA. Croquis-Itinerario desde Rosario de Lerma hasta Cachi, construído por Franz Kühn. 1:133,300 approx. (Region near 25° S. and 66° W.) Accompanies paper with similar title by the same author, *Bolet. del Inst. Geogr. Argentino,* Vol. 24, facing p. 50. With inset map "Bosquejo esquematico de orientacion." Relief in sketch contours.

AFRICA

BELGIAN CONGO. Carte du District du Katanga, Congo Belge, dressée par H. Droogmans, Sécrétaire Général du Ministère des Colonies. 1:1,000,000 (4° 30′-14° 0′ S.; 23° 40′-31° 45′ E.). 2 sheets. Black. April, 1910. [A fundamental general map incorporating all that is known of the region it represents. In spite of its execution in one color it is entirely legible. Relief is broadly indicated by hachures. The routes of the Mission Scientifique du Katanga (Capt. Lemaire) and of the chief explorers of the region are shown. Mineral deposits are indicated, distinction being made between deposits of tin, iron, copper and precious metals.]

BELGIAN CONGO. Carte du Bas Congo dressée par H. Droogmans, Sécrétaire Général du Ministère des Colonies. 1:100,000 (4° 10′-6° 3′ S.; 12° 13′-15° 27′ E.). 15 sheets. Black. Edition of April, 1910. [A new edition of this fundamental detailed map of the "panhandle" of the Belgian Congo lying W. of the meridian of Stanley Pool. The possibility of compiling so detailed a map of this region, of which a previous edition appeared in 1902, is due to its being traversed by the Leopoldville-Matadi Railroad circumventing the rapids of the Lower Congo. A rectangular co-ordinate system, of which 20° E. and the equator are the ordinate and the abscissa, forms the basis of this map. Sheet 15 contains an inset map of Stanley Pool.]

BELGIAN CONGO. Carte du Bas-Congo. 1:1,000,000. 2e Édition. Tableau d'Assemblage de 15 feuilles au 100,000e dressées par H. Droogmans, Sécrétaire Général du Ministère des Colonies. (4° 0′-6° 10′ S.; 12° 0′-15° 40′ E.). Black. April, 1910. [Index map of the 15 sheet map of the lower Congo, 1:100,000.]

BELGIAN CONGO. (1) Map showing Mining Localities and Approximate Geological Boundaries in Belgian Congo. (2) Map of the Belgian Congo Showing Railroads and Mining Concessions. (Both maps in 1:23,500,000 approx. [370 miles to an inch]). Accompany paper read at Pittsburg, March 1910, on "Mining Conditions in the Belgian Congo" by S. H. Ball and M. K. Shaler, *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Eng.,* Vol. ?, p. 254. [Map 1 distinguishes between (1) lavas, (2) flat sandstone and shale of central basin and sedimentary rocks of coast, (3) granite and other igneous rocks, (4) folded sedimentary rocks and schists. Map 2 shows the boundary of the areas allotted to the various exploiting companies.]

BRITISH EAST AFRICA. Map of Africa, 1:125,000 (1.97 miles to an inch). Geographical Section, General Staff. Sheets South-A-37/V-II, 1910 (East Africa Protectorate: Mangea: 3° 0′-3° 30′ S.; 39° 30′-40° 0′ E.) and South-A-37/V-IV, 1911 (East Africa Protectorate: Takaungu: 3° 30′-4° 0′ S.; 39° 30′-40° 0′ E.). Surveyed under the direction of the Director of Surveys, East Africa Protectorate. Drawn and printed at the War Office, and photo-etched at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton. 5 colors, relief in contours ("form lines"), interval approximately 100 ft. Price 2/- a sheet. [The above two sheets represent a part of the coastal belt between Malindi and Mombasa. The great number of features delineated is quite exceptional in a map of so sparsely settled a country, the legend containing no less than 56 distinct symbols. Relief is in brown, drainage in blue, vegetation in green, culture in black and red. The representation of vegetation (separate symbols for forest, cocoanut palms, and bush and scrub) is a particularly welcome feature that might be introduced to great advantage upon our otherwise so admirable topographic sheets. The execution of the map is excellent.]

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. Geological Map of the Province of the Cape of Good Hope published by the Geological Commission. 1:238,000, or 3.75 miles = 1 inch. Sheet 11 (Clanwilliam: 31° 40'-32° 40' S.; 18° 0'-20° 0' E.) Geology by A. W. Rogers, E. H. L. Schwarz, A. L. Du Toit (described in Annual Reports of Geol. Comm. for 1900, 1903, 1904). 12 colors. Sheet 13 (Beaufort West-Fraserburg: 31° 40'-32° 40' S.; 21° 20'-22° 40' E.) Geology by A. W. Rogers and E. H. L. Schwartz (described in Annual Reports of the Geol. Comm. for 1896, 1900, 1902, 1910). 2 colors. [No representation of relief. Sheet 11 distinguishes between Superficial Deposits, Karroo System (3 series), Cape System (3 series), Ibiquas Series, Malmesbury Series, Intrusive Rocks; sheet 13 between sedimentary and intrusive rocks of Karroo System. The latter sheet includes part of the Nieuweveld Escarpment.]

CENTRAL AFRICA. (Map showing) Dr. Karl Krumm's Route (from S. Nigeria to Khartum) (1:22,500,000 [359 miles to an inch] 20° N.-0°; 5°-40° E.) *Scott. Geogr. Journ.*, Vol. 27 (1911,), p. 226. [Also shows the routes of Capt. Boyd Alexander, 1904-07, and of Nachtigal, 1869-74.]

MOROCCO. Zône de 10 Kmètres Autour de Tétouan. 1:100,000. *Renseign. Col.*, 1911, No. 4, facing p. 90. [Relief in sketch contours.]

UPPER GUINEA. Carte Démographique de l'Afrique Occidentale Française. (1:13,750,000 approx. [about 215 miles to an inch] 20°-4° N.; 21° W.-9° E. of Paris.) *L'Afrique Franç.*, Vol. 21 (1911), p. 127. [Distinguishes between seven grades of density of population, using the administrative divisions of the "cercles" as units.]

ASIA

DUTCH EAST INDIES. (Map of the Island of Ambon and adjoining islands of the Moluccas) 1:250,000. Accompanies *Bijdr. tot de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde van Nederlansch-Indië*, Deel 85, 1911, facing p. 337. [Gives bare outlines only; possibilities of so large a scale not utilized.]

DUTCH NEW GUINEA. Map to illustrate the expeditions of H. A. Lorentz, LL.D., in Dutch New Guinea, 1907-1909. 1:400,000, or 1 inch = 6.31 statute miles. (4° 12'-5° 0' S.; 138° 30'-139° 0' E.) *Geogr. Journ.*, Vol. 37 (1911), No. 5. With inset map 1:8,000,000, showing area of detailed map. 4 colors. [Relief in brown shading, drainage in blue, routes in red.]

INDIA. Volksdichte in der Oberen Gangesebene, auf Grund des "Census of India" vom Jahre 1901 entworfen und gezeichnet von Paul Böllert. 1:2,500,000 (39.46 miles to an inch.) *Pet. Mitt.*, I. Halbband, 4. Heft, Taf. 33. (30°-25 N.; 77°-87° E.) [Shows the limit of the Gangetic Plain and distinguishes between six grades of density of population, three above and three below the mean, using three tints of the same color to designate the two categories, respectively.]

MANCHURIA. Pestkarte der Mandschurei. Entworfen von Dr. Rudolf Pöch. 1:5,000,000 (78.91 miles to an inch). (55°-34° N.; 104°-140° E.) *Pet. Mitt.*, I. Halbband, 4. Heft, Taf. 35. [Shows centers, distribution and lines of advance of the recent and of former plague epidemics in Manchuria.]

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. (a). Map Showing Relation of Recent Vulcanism to Principal Tectonic Lines; (b) (Geologic Map of Philippine Islands); (c) Map of Philippine Is. Showing Principal Mineral Districts and Distribution of Known Coal Fields. 1:10,000,000 approx. (157.83 miles to an inch). Black. Plates II, III, and V of "The Essential Features of the Geology of the Philippine Islands" by W. D. Smith, *Philipp. Journ. Science*, Section A, Vol. V, pp. 307-342, Manila, 1910. [Map b distinguishes between Alluvial areas, Tuff and conglomerates, Tertiary sedimentaries, Extrusive rocks, Complex of igneous and metamorphic rocks, Metamorphic rocks; Map c shows gold, copper, iron and coal districts.]

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Sulu Island. Based on Military Maps of Department of Mindanao 1901-1902 and the Observations of Dr. N. M. Saleeby. About 6 miles to an inch (1:380,000 approx.) Black. Plate II of "Geologic Reconnaissance of Mindanao and Sulu: II. "Physiography" by W. D. Smith. *Philipp. Journ. Science,* Section A, Vol. V, pp. 345-362, Manila, 1910.

AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA

WESTERN AUSTRALIA. Geological Sketch Map of Western Australia by H. P. Woodward, Asst. Gov't. Geologist. Scale, 100 miles = 1 inch. (1:6,336,000). Black. Accompanies "The Geology and Ore Deposits of the West Pilbara Goldfield" by the same author, Bull. 41, Geol. Surv. of W. Austral., Perth, 1911. [Valuable general geologic map of Australia west of 129° E. Distinguishes between (1) Recent and Tertiary, (2) Mesozoic, (3) Paleozoic, (4) Metamorphic (a) sediments, (b) greenstones, and (5) Granite and Gneiss. It also shows the "rabbit-proof fence" extending entirely across the continent in a meridional direction from near the mouth of the DeGrey River on the north coast to the south coast in 121° E.]

WESTERN AUSTRALIA. Geological Sketch Map of the West Pilbara Goldfield by H. P. Woodward, Asst. Govt. Geologist. Scale, 6 miles = 1 inch (1:380,160). (20° 10'-21° 50' S.; 116° 5'-118° 40' E.) Accompanies paper with analogous title by the same author. Plate I of Bull. 41, Geol. Surv. of W. Austral., Perth, 1911. [Distinguishes between (1) Alluvium, (2) Lavas, Sandstones and Conglomerates (Nullagine Series), (3) Granite, (4) Schists and Slates, (5) Dolerites, Gabbros, Serpentines, and indicates gabbro dykes and banded cherts. Knowledge of the chronologic sequence of formations of this district too scant to allow of classification on a formational basis.]

WESTERN PACIFIC OCEAN. Approximate Tracks of the Typhoons and Depressions (in the Western Pacific Ocean) of September, 1910. Mercator Projection, equatorial scale 1:18,000,000 approx. (38°-7° N.; 100°-150° E.). Accompanies *Bulletin* for Sept. 1910, Weather Bureau, Manila Central Observatory, Manila, P. I., 1911.

EUROPE

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY. (Geological Map of the Environs of the Spa of Stubičke Toplice, Croatia) 1:10,000 (0.15 mile to an inch). 4 colors. Accompanies paper on similar subject by Dr. Gorjanović-Kramberger, Baron C. Steeb and M. Melkus as Tafel I of *Jahrb. der k.k. Geol. Reichsanstalt,* Vol. 60 (1910), Heft 1, Vienna, 1910.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY. (Geological Map of the Vostry Fault Region, Central Bohemia.) 1:25,000 (0.39 mile to an inch). 10 colors. Accompanies paper on same subject by Dr. A. Liebus as Tafel V of *Jahrb. der k.k. Geol. Reichsanstalt,* Vol. 60, (1910), Heft 1, Vienna, 1910.

GENERAL

WORLD. Kautschuk-Weltkarte 1911. Mercator Projection, equatorial scale, 1:70,000,000 approx. Accompanies *Beiheft zum Tropenpflanzer,* Vol. 15, Nr. 5, May, 1911. Berlin. [Delineates four degrees of intensity in the productiveness of the rubber districts of the world and indicates by symbol nine different species of plants from which caoutchouc is derived, distinguishing between wild and cultivated species.]

WORLD. Erdkarte der Ausbreitung der Pest am Ende des 19. und am Anfang des 20. Jahrhunderts. Entworfen von Dr. Rudolf Pöch. (Mercator Projection. equatorial scale, 1:80,000,000.) *Pet. Mitt.* I. Halbband, 4. Heft, Taf. 34. [Shows ancient endemic plague centers, present distribution of epidemic plagues, occurrences of plague with their date, principal routes of navigation serving to transmit the plague.]